

These chapters also include a review of material in the preceding chapters, and a short list of English abbreviations and phrases derived from Latin.

- Personal and Demonstrative pronouns have been spread among 3 chapters (Ch. 7-9), and Interrogative and Reflexive pronouns appear in separate chapters later on.
- Introduction of 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs has been consolidated and is presented in Ch. 8 and 9, before the Perfect system which is now presented for all conjugations at once in Ch. 11.
- 3rd declension i-stem nouns have been separated from consonant stems and are now introduced with 3rd declension adjectives in Ch. 10. These nouns are marked in the vocabulary with an asterisk.
- Adverbial and Adjectival dependent clauses have been moved to Ch. 12-13 (from Ch. 18-19).
- The Passive verb system has been moved to Ch. 14-15 (from Ch. 17 and 20).
- Participles are introduced early in the second half of the book, Ch. 17 (instead of Ch. 24), and Indirect Statement has been moved to Ch. 19 (from Ch. 22).
- The Subjunctive material has been rearranged and spread out. The most common uses are now covered in Ch. 24-28.
- Ch. 30-32 are intended as a bridge to the next level of Latin; they concentrate on reading and do not have English to Latin exercises. They introduce some constructions likely to be found at the next level of Latin, provide a review of case uses, and include a variety of readings with minimal editing.
- Long marks (macrons) have been a constant battle to correct and, in some cases, different dictionaries handle them differently. I have done my best to standardize the usage in this book, but apologize in advance for the errors that remain.

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## THE LATIN ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

### A. The Alphabet

The Latin alphabet has 24 letters, the same letters as in the English alphabet, but without **j** and **w**. Latin vowels are the same as in English: **a, e, i, o, u** and **y**. The letter **i** was used as both a vowel and a consonant; before another vowel in the same syllable, it is the consonant and is written as a **j** in some books: **Iūlius** = **Julius** (yule-ee-us), **adiuvō** (ad-you-woh).

### Pronunciation

### B. Vowels

Vowels in Latin are either long or short by nature. Long vowels are marked with a macron (a long mark - so called from the Greek for "long," *makros*).

Long		Short	
ā	father	a	alike
ē	they	e	pet
ī	unique	i	it
ō	obey	o	off
ū	rude	u	put

**y** occurs in words borrowed from Greek and is pronounced like French **tu**, a sound that doesn't occur in English dialects, but can be produced by putting your lips in place to say "ooo," and saying "eee" instead.

### C. Diphthongs

Two vowels pronounced as one sound are called diphthongs. Latin has six diphthongs, which are pronounced as follows:

ae	like the ai in aisle	haec, aequor
au	like the ou in out	laudo, aut
ei	like the ei in weigh	deinde
eu	eh-oo as in feud	heu
oe	like the oi in soil	proelium, coepit
ui	oo-ee as in tweed	cui, huic

### D. Consonants

Most Latin consonants are pronounced like their English counterparts. Note the following additional points:

**c** is always a hard sound like the **c** in **cat**, never as in **cent**  
**g** is always a hard sound like the **g** in **goat**, never as in **gentle**  
**i (j)** as a consonant is always like the **y** in **yellow**  
**r** is produced by tapping the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and probably sounded like the **r** in **pearl** pronounced with a Scottish accent  
**s** is always like the **s** in **sea**, never as in **please**

**t** is always like the **t** in **time**, never as in **nation**  
**v** sounds like English **w** in **wine** (not **vine**)  
**x** sounds like English **ks**; like the **x** in **extinct** (not **exert**)

cēna, cum  
 glōria, gēns  
 iam  
 Rōma, fortūna

senātus,  
 puellās  
 ratiō  
 vīnum, vērītās  
 ex

### Combinations

**bs** is pronounced like **ps** in **eclipse**  
**gu, qu** sound like **gw, qw** and the **u** is not counted as a vowel

**ch** sounds like English **k** in **backhand**, (not **cheese**)

**ph** originally sounded like the **ph** in **shepherd** (not **philosophy**) - but over time came to be pronounced like our **f**.

**th** sounds like the **th** in **hothouse** (not **theater**)

**double consonants** were pronounced as two distinct sounds with a slight pause between the two: (e.g.) **out-take**

abstulit, urbs  
 lingua;  
 inquit, quī  
 chorus,  
 pulcher  
 philosophia

theātrum  
 ecce, puella,  
 terra, mittō

### E. Syllables

There are no silent letters in Latin, so a Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and/or diphthongs:

vē-ri-tā-te, con-ci-li-um	4
for-tū-na, pu-el-la	3
lau-dō, er-rat	2
mē, quī	1

Words are divided as follows:

1. between two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong:  
 ā-ēr, vi-ae
2. between double consonants (usually):  
 an-nus, mag-nus
3. a single consonant between two vowels goes with the second vowel:  
 a-mor, me-mo-ri-a

### Syllable Quantity

Knowing the quantity of a syllable is important for accenting a word properly and for understanding verses in poetry later on.

A syllable is long by nature if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong:

Rō-ma, lau-dem

A syllable is usually long by position if it has a short vowel followed by **x** or **z** or by two (or more) consonants:

op-tō, sa-pi-en-ti-a

The letter **h** is not counted as a consonant when determining the quantity of a syllable.

### F. Accent

A Latin word is accented either on the second or third syllable from the end of the word.

Words of two syllables are accented on the next to last syllable:

a'-mor  
 du'-cem

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the next to last syllable if it is long:

mo-nē'-mus  
 for-tū'-na

otherwise on the third to last syllable:

re'-gi-tur  
 a-gri'-co-la

Some little words, called *enclitics* (from the Greek because they "lean on" the preceding word), are added to and pronounced with other words. The most common enclitics are: **-que**, **-ve**, **-ne**. When one of these is added to another word, the accent is always on the syllable before the enclitic: po-pu-lus'-que, de-a'-ve.